CARDINALS PRAY BEFORE ELECTING POPE CONFLICTING REPORTS FOUND RUSSIANS

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR ELECTION OF NEW POPE

Pius X. Changed Constitution in Regard to Selection of and the only Cardinals who have no true Pope. the Pontiff; not to be influenced by Pontiffs by Cardinatial Conclaves-One of Three Methods May Be Used.

CARDINALS SPEND ALL NIGHT BEFORE PRAYING for the purpose of election unless he ary faculty and power of providing a

We also promise, resolve

the Roman Pontiff and the liberty of the

to the lofty office of the Supreme Pontifi-

our attendants or conclavists, observe

This oath is taken by all the Cardi-

eral congregation make all arrangements

handed over by the pro-datary and the

secretary of briefs, and distribute by

lot the cells of the conclave to the

Pope Plus's Thought for Poor.

affixes seals to the private apartment

"But, well knowing that, especially

of the Pontiff continues to exercise

personally by Plus X .:

The conclave for the election of a deacons of Holy Roman Church, promise, successor to Pope Pius X. is bound to be a short one, as all previous legislain the constitution of the Supreme Pontiff. tion concerning the conclave was codi- Pius X on the vacancy of the Apostolic See fied and renewed by the late Pope in the second year of his pontificate (December 25, 1904) by the constitution cessores nostri. "Vacante Sede Apostolica," in which the most minute precautions are taken

to secure a free and rapid election. The "Constitution on the Vacancy of the Apostolic See and the Election of the Roman Pontiff" is divided into two parts, or tituli, the first subdivided into five chapters and the second into seven, preceded by a preamble in which the reasons for its publication are clearly

writes in the preamble, "there rises the most grave and sacred task electing the supreme paster and f electing the supreme paster and secrecy in everything relating in any ead of the flock of the Lord for the way whatsoever to the election of the rovident and solicitous government of Roman Pontiff and in those things which the Catholic Church, who succeeding to the place of the Blessed Peter is to take the place of Jesus Christ on earth.

The Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, understanding this, have in all ages dewatchful care and constant thought to insure that the method and self; and also that we shall never accept order observed in the election should in any way and under any pretext from be such as to respond most fitly and any civil power whatever the office of must take an oath on the Gospels to sultably to the gravity of the matter.

Hence a great many laws on the subject corresponding with the different this veto, however it may have become in the election of the new Pontiff" not known to us at the form of a mere desire, or reveal all and the several things that are done this veto, however it may have become in the election of the new Pontiff" not different times and circumstances have been of Cardinals taken as a body or to income times and circumstances have been of Cardinals taken as a body or to income the first tendency of the dividual fathers Cardinals, in writing or future. Pope but also under pain of the first the dividual fathers Cardinals, in writing or future. for the due, legitimate and expeditious orally, directly and proximately or infulfilment of the office. But it has hap- directly and through others, either before privation of all benefices, pensions, oflaws drawn up and promulgated con-cerning the election of the Roman Pon-tiff have gradually grown to the Roman Ponous and varied and that some of them have become obsolete, owing to changes Pontiff. of time and customs, so that it is now a matter of no small difficulty to dis- nals, including those who arrive after cover what are the things to be ob-

inconvenience deem it timely to sum the day, hour and method for the re- confessions, up in one constitution all that has been moval of the body of the deceased Pope surgeon, one aromatarius, or chemist decreed by our predecessors concerning and the celebration of the obsequies, with one or two assistants, and such the election of the Roman Pontiff; in receive the legates of civil Governthe election of the Roman Pontiff; in receive the legates of civil Govern-their integrity as far as possible, re-ments and the Knights of the Order of comfort of the conclave, but not more taining the regulations embedded in Jerusalem, investigate and approve numerous than necessity requires. previous constitutions and even the the qualifications of the conclavists words, although these do not always and those who are to serve in the conlend themselves to uniformity of styla clave, provide for the construction and sanctioned by venerable custom, but at enclosure of the conclave and the arthe same time with the introduction of rangements of the cells, some changes which we regard as suit-Wherefore having long and read letters of emperors, kings and maturely weighed the matter with cer- other rulers of States, reports of the mass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated, tain knowledge and of our own motion nuncios and documents left by the deplenitude of our apostolic we decree the publication of this constitution, which is to have force perpetually for the future, which the Sacred College of Cardinals during the acancy of the Apostolic See and in the election of the Roman Pontiff is to use olely, and the same we decree to have alone the force of law to the abrogaion of the constitutions and decrees, all and several issued in this matter by the Roman Pontiffs, even those promulgated in the general councils and in-serted in the 'Corpus Juris.' "

The only exceptions made by Pius X. n abrogating previous legislation on the conclave are two and concern his "commissum nobis" January 20, 1904, abolishing the veto and the constitution of Leo XIII., known as "praedecessores nostri," of May 24. which authorizes occasional derogations in circumstances of diffifrom Rome, or an attempt to interfere with the liberty of the Sacred College.

Power of the Cardinals.

The first part of the constitution, "vacante sede apostolica," deals with the vacancy of the Apostolic See. Chapter I. defines the power of the Sacred College of Cardinals after the in those things which belonged to the Pope during his life, hence it is precluded from doing grace or justice putting into execution what had of the Pontiff to the other Cardinais been left undone by the deceased Pope. The Cardinals cannot dispose of the rights of the Apostolic See and of the tion contains the following interesting Roman Church, which on the contrary they must guard and defend with all their strength. They cannot in any way correct or change any laws made by during the time when the question of the Roman Pontiffs, and especially the the creation of a new Pontiff is to be present constitution, as well as similar treated, the divine assistance is more ones, regulating the election of the earnestly to be implored and efforts Pope. In cases of doubt the Cardinals, made to merit it, therefore, as we however, are exceptionally allowed to greatly commend it, so do we decree interpret the meaning of this constitu- the maintenance of the laudable custom tion, but they must provide a suitable hitherto observed whereby the almoner solution by a majority vote.

During the vacancy of the See the his office, and that during the vacancy Cardinals are to hold two kinds of con- of the See the same amount of money gregations, the first "general," consist- be distributed and allocated by the said ing of the whole college, and the second almoner for the relief of the same poor 'special," consisting of the three senior and needy which was wont to be dis-Cardinals from each order, namely, tributed during the life of the Pontiff."

Matters of moment and of great im- the sacred Roman congregations have portance and consideration are to be no authority in those matters which laid before the general congregation of they could not treat without the Pope's Cardinals, which decides by a plurality consent, sanction or by virtue of special of votes, not orally, but by secret bal- and extraordinary faculties granted by lot. The Cardinals are to hold general him. The congregations, therefore, only congregations every day after the death retain those faculties attributed to them of the Pope until they enter the con- by apostolic letters and defer affairs clave, and the object of these so-called of a more important and controverted preparatory general congregations" is kind to the future, but in cases of fer the Cardinal chamberlain "to ascer- urgency provisional decisions can be tain the mind of the Sacred College and taken with the approval of the sacred to communicate to it such things as he college.

may deem necessary and opportune."

The Cardinals must have obsequies During these congregations the present celebrated according to custom for constitution is to be read to the assem- the soul of the deceased Pontiff during bled Cardinals as well as those relating nine successive days. On the three to the conclave which have not been last days they shall celebrate the obsebrogated. The Cardinal deacon then quies with more solemn rite, and on the criers a prefect of ceremonies to read last day of the obsequies an oration "on roug the prescribed formula of oath the deceased Pontiff" shall be delivered and each Cardinal is to repeat the form by an ecclesiastic deputed for the pur-"I, Cardinal so and so, pose. promise, resolve and swear,", and layng both hands on the Gospel takes the th saying: "So may God help me

d these Holy Gospels of God."

tion of a general council it will at once sumed and continued.

No Cardinal can be excluded from the right in the election are those who have been canonically deposed or who have trust the power of electing to a number tifical privilege.

who are absent only during the ten days of the celebration enclosed, treat of the election in writof the Pope's obsequies, and they must enter the conclave when these are ended; but absent Cardinals who arrive among themselves without prejudice, on before a Pope is elected are to be ad-de-mitted to the conclave. All Cardinals conclave. The person thus elected is must obey the summons and betake and swear that whoever of us may be by the disposition of Providence raised to be Roman Pontiff will never cease to themselves immediately to the place designated for the election of the Ponproclaim and defend, integrally and tiff unless they be legitimately hin-strenuously, also the temporal rights, espe-dered. Should anybody refuse to enter agreed by secret ballot voting to chally concerning the civil principality of the conclave or having entered should leave it without manifest cause of in- ber of two-thirds of the votes necessary Holy See; and that he shall again make this promise and oath after his elevation firmity approved by the sworn testi- for the valid election by ballot is to be mony of doctors and by the majority estimated in such a way that the vote of the Cardinals then he is not to be of the person elected is not to be But we especially promise, resolve and again admitted. All the Cardinals not asons for its publication are clearly such that the cardinals not counted. The process of balloting conplained.

Such as a such as the cardinals not counted. The process of balloting conplained.

When the Apostolic See is vacant, the said constitution of Plus X. Vacant voting when the bell has been rung for ante-balloting, balloting and post-balloting. Sede Apostolica, that we shall most ac- the third time in the usual places of curately and with regard to all, including the conclave; "and any one who falls the third time in the usual places of to obey this law shall incur the penalty

Each Cardinal may be attended by tion of the new Pontiff, unless a special blood or marriage to the Cardinals, faculty or an express dispensation be The masters of the ceremonies and all given to us by the future Pontiff himthe ecclesiastical conclavists one or two days before entrance into the conclave future Pope but also under pain of fices or charges whatsoever to be incurred in case of transgression. Convention or intercession or any other method whatever by which the lay powers of any grade or order whatsoever may wish to interfere in the election of the

wish to interfere in the election of the are to leave the conclave immediately. The persons allowed to enter the conclave are the sacristan of the apostolic the meetings have already begun. The served in the election of the supreme Cardinals assembled in preparatory gen- a number of masters of ceremonies, "We therefore desiring to obviate this for the beginning of the conclave, appoint Sacred College, one religious to hear

Meeting of the Cardinals.

On the conclusion of the obsequies of the deceased Pontiff the Cardinals propose and are to meet in the Basilica of St. Peter or elsewhere according to circumpower ceased Pontiff, break the ring of the sconte perApostolic Chancellery, receive petitions receive petitions their care with all possible despatch and diligence to provide a capable and suitable pastor for the Hely Roman and Universal Church."

After the divine service the entrance into the conclave takes place. The Cardinals follow a cleric bearing the papal During the vacancy of the Holy See cross; first the Bishops, then the priests, the offices of chamberlain and major penitentiary do not cease, but should one or both be vacant the Cardinals should elect a successor or successors by secret ballot, and such appointments of the altar and the control of the cardinals should elect a successor or successors by secret ballot, and such appointments of the altar and the control of the cardinals shall note by secret ballot, and such appointments of the mames read out from the ballot.

Is the deacons in their purple cappas, counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the week before, clerks, students, teached to the mames read out from the ballot.

The general mobilization made all that was jammed that was jammed to counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the week before, clerks, students, teached to counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the week before, clerks, students, teached to counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the week before, clerks, students, teached the property of the week before, clerks, students, teached to counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the week before, clerks, students, teached to counters reads each ballot, the first two silently and the third in a loud voice, and all the Cardinals shall note the work many are as convinced that they are right. are to hold good until the election of stitutions are read. The oath is again future Pontiff. The care and the pronounced by all the Cardinals. administration of the temporal goods a brief discourse by the dean exhorting paper against the names of those who an ounce. and rights of the Holy See appertains them in suitable terms to proceed duly to the Cardinal chamberlain, assisted and rightly to the task of election the by the senior or head Cardinals of each Cardinals retire to the cells which have

been assigned them by lot. culty during the conclave, such for in-All the officials of the conclave and sumes centrol of the apostolic palace; major-domo and the marshal of the authenticates the death of the Pontiff conclave, then take the oaths in the preand draws out the certificate of death; scribed forms, the former in the presdecides about the preservation of the ence of the prefect of the ceremonies or body, unless the Pontiff during his lifethe secretary of the Sacred College, the time expressed his mind on this matter; latter before the Cardinal dean in the presence of all the Cardinals. The same of the deceased Pontiff; communicates is done by the prelates to whom the his death to the Cardinal vicar of the custody of the conclave is entrusted. city to inform the Roman people, and The bell is then rung three times and all Pope's death. The College of Cardinals makes all such provisions as the time who are not to remain within the conclave are excluded. The conclave is maintenance of the rights of the Aposclosed within and without and the three tolic See and its proper administration. Cardinals heads of orders with lighted candles diligently examine all the hidden places and corners of the conclave to see and summons them to the apostolic that nobody forbidden has remained palace. This chapter of the constituidentified and they are ordered to enter provision which, it is said, was inserted the chapel and afterward separately

The enclosure of the conclave must mitted to speak with the Cardinals or with the others who take part in the conclave unless in the presence of the prelates to whom the custody of the ings of any kind, even printed matter, are to be sent to those in the conclave, and still less from the conclave to persons outside. Daily papers or periodicals are absolutely forbidden. Secrecy is to During the vacancy of the Holy See be religiously observed concerning every-thing relating to the election of the Pope. Everything, words, writings, signs and every other means whatsoever which might lead directly or indirectly to a violation in any possible manner of secrecy, must be avoided and guarded against under pain of excommunication which cannot be absolved by anybody except by the Roman Pontiff. Cardinals are not to make known to their conclavists or attendants anything regarding the voting and they must observe secrecy even after the election.

The Election Itself.

On the morning after the enclosing of deals with the election of the Roman tion are:

Should the Pope die during the celebra- openly somebody as Pope. This form of ing the vacancy of the See are no election must be made in an enclosed cease from all meetings, congregations conclave, by all and several the Cardisessions, and it cannot proceed hals in a body without a dissentient further until the new Pontiff, voice and with no previous discussion. canonically elected, orders it to be reas. If one of the Cardinals spontaneously proposes the name of anybody and all of their being raised to the Pontificate."
the others without a single exception Finally the Cardinals are exhorted the others without a single exception election of the Pope, even though the utter the word "Eligo" (I elect) then

renounced the cardinalatial dignity with of the fathers, three or five or seven, the consent of the Pontiff. Any Cardinal not ordained at least to the deaconand unanimously and concordantly, ate cannot be admitted in the conclave without any dissentient, give the pienpossesses a certain and undoubted Pon- pastor of the Holy Roman Church to the selected arbitrators according to a After the Pope's death the Cardinals prescribed form. The arbitrators must betake themselves to a place apart and ing "in order that they may be able to use human and reverential words The person thus elected is a canonical and true Pope.

By ballot, when the person upon thom at least two-thirds of the The process of balloting concounted.

Form of the Ballots.

when possible, with a space for the name of the Cardinal who votes on the upper part, the words: "I elect as Su the Lord Cardinal

nfirm and verifiers are appointed by nation. t, and slips of paper or wooden balls with the names of the Cardinals can be placing large orders in the United States Then each Cardinal fills up the ballot in the following manner: He writes his own name in the upper part, that of him whom he elects in the middle part, and a number or scriptural kind, in the lower part. The ballots are then folded in such a way as to be reduced to a thumb's breadth. ballots are then scaled with a private and simple seal and not with that usu- withdraw 5,000 francs (\$1,000), plus 25 ally used by the Cardinal. This is per cent. of their deposits in excess of called the ante-balloting, and when it has been accomplished each Cardinal shall carry in his two fingers with hand raised the ballot openly to the altar. After kneeling and praying for a brief space he shall rise and swear in a clear

whom I judge, according to God, should be elected." After this he shall place and business life resumed. the ballot in a chalice specially prepared on the altar. If the Cardinal is infirm and cannot walk to the altar it shall be borne openly by the counter. If the Cardinal is infirm in his cell the three deputies for the votes of the infirm, or Cardinals infirmariens, shall go to the cell with a box in which he shall drop the ballot and return with it to the altar and put it in the chalice.

ward openly counted by the counters. Should they not correspond with the obtained them. The ballots are then

the ballot of the person voted for and sold for Antwerp. if it appears that he has voted for another person his election shall be canonical, but if it be found that he has voted quarter. for himself his election shall be null as lacking one vote. Whether an election identifiers, examine both the ballots of the scrutiny and the notes of the votes made by the counters so that by this identification it may be ascertained whether the counters have sincerely and faitnfully discharged their office. mediately after the identification, unless eign Office matters in connection with a second balloting is to be made, the bal- the war. lots are burned by the counters openly.

"accessus" was allowed, so that the Cardinals might transfer their suffrages to those who had obtained the greatest number of votes in the first. "As this not in any way be violated, hence Car- little difficulty in its execution, espeform of 'accessus' was attended by no dinals are deputed to visit frequently the clally as regards the inspection, opening and comparing of the ballots," Plus X abolished it and decided and prescribed that in its place "once both in the morning and evening after the completion of conclave is entrusted and provided the tion has not taken place, are to proceed conversation is carried in an intelligible to a fresh balloting." Thus in future conclaves four ballotings will be held Russian Statesman Sets Three every day, instead of only two, as formerly, followed by an "accessus" if nec-

essary. Among the "things to be avoided in the election of the Roman Pontiff" are the sin of simony, detestable by divine and human law, which is absolutely reprobated and condemned, and the pain of excommunication is inflicted on those guilty of it, but so as to cut off any pretext for impugning the validity of Germany, the election, the nullity of a simoniacal election is abolished. Cardinals and any. Russian mobilization had been body else besides are forbidden to presume to treat during the lifetime of Pope and without his knowledge of the election of his successor, or to promise any vote or determine anything in this matter during private gatherings. The

violet mozetta, meet in the chapel, and also the secretary of the Sacred after the celebration of mass and their College and all others taking part in the

forbidden. They are likewise interdicted from making agreements before the election or determining anything by common consent "to the observance of which they bind themselves in the even

ernestly "not to be led by any feeling grace or obsequiousness to anybody; no to be moved by the intercession of the

powerful ones of the world or by popu-lar fear or favor; but keeping solely before their eyes the glory of God and the good of the Church, to give their votes to him whom they judge in the Lord to be better fitted than others to govern the universal Church fruitfully

MORATORIUM MAY BE RELAXED

French Cabinet Discusses Means of Relleving Stringency.

PARIS, August 19. The French Cabinet met this after noon to discuss the possibility of relaxing the moratorium declared soon after

It is pointed out that the moratorium prevents foreigners from withdrawing their deposits in French banks, the big depositors absorbing all the available funds to the detriment of the smaller, to whom the possibility of withdrawing their deposits would be a great boon. The moratorium does not prohibit banks from paying out deposits. The moratorium will not impede gifts to the Red Cross or to the national committee for the aid of the families of soldiers at

place of the seal in the lower part, are opening with a view of relieving the larger. necessities of the employees. There may be two performances a week at the Counters, deputies for the votes of the Opera Comique to raise funds for the

> The big grocery stores of Paris are as they are unable to get supplies of crackers, jam, bacon and other articles in England.

The chief topic discussed in Paris outword, or something of the side of the fighting is how to insure business starting up again.

M. Aubert, the Figaro's financial editor The in discussing the proposed modification of the moratorium to allow depositors to that amount, says he believes no benefit would accrue and that the only result would be that depositors would withdraw the sums permitted and then would heard the money. He boldly advocates an entire abrogation of the moratorium and a re-"I call on the Lord Christ, who will judge me, to witness that I elect him believing that after a certain amount of confusion, confidence would be restored

BIG GOLD DEMAND IN LONDON. of England Overwhelmed With Bills for Discounting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN! LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The Bank of England was again overwhelmed with bills

for discounting to-day. The week's influx of gold amounts to applications for £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000)

and note them down on a sheet of were quoted nominally. Silver is 26 1/4 d. without a murmur and joined the ranks.

At the Baltic cereal exchange there placed on file by putting a needle and was much call for the captured grain easy victories and prepared for a long was much call for the captured grain and hard struggle. The counters again add the votes and cargoes. Government agents were on and hard struggle. if they find that any one obtained merely the lookout lest the grain be sent to the two-thirds of the votes they shall open enemy. One cargo was permitted to be

Wheat dropped from 53s. to 37s. a

GERMANS INVITE ITALY AGAIN. Envoys on Way to Get Aid. Instance ing Japan's Aggression.

Rome, Aug. 19 .- It is announced that German diplomatic representatives are en route here to take up with the For- said to Have Attempted to Blow

It is assumed they will endeavor to According to former constitutions on have Italy accept the terms of her the conclave a second voting known as treaty with Germany on the ground that the serving of an ultimatum by Japan constitutes an offensive move The Government, it is stated semiofficially, will insist on maintaining its up the great Friedrichstrasse railroad already proclaimed neutrality.

Leading Italian newspapers are now bitterly anti-German and counsel the Government, if forced to go to war at all, to fight Austria and take over the Adriatic provinces.

WITTE PREDICTS SHORT WAR.

Months Limit and Russian Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 19 .- Count Witte, who is now on his way to Russia fram Biarritz. is quoted in a despatch from Tarbes, in southern France, as saying that the

war was bound to end in the downfall of Germany. The time had come, he said, when Russia would play her part, the out slowly but surely and the Russian army was certain to vanquish Germany whatever might happen.

HER FOUR SONS DIE FOR FRANCE. "Proud to Give All to Cause," Says

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, Aug. 19 .-- A woman, her face very white, came out of one of the mu-

FROM RUSSIAN FRONT

Both Sides Claim Victories in The Rev. Dr. Mercer of Chicago Engagements in Galicia.

FIGHTING UNIMPORTANT 1,000,000 MEN IN FINLAND

Germans Repulsed at Eydtkuh- Americans Travelling From Ger. nen After Several Attacks.

By B. W. NORREGAARD. ial correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail." Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, August 19. Reports of the engagements between Austrian and Russian troops in the last few days are confusing.

The Russians drove the Austrians out of Sokal, in Galicia, while on the following day the Austrians are reported attacking Viadimir and Volynak, within the Russian border north of Sokal. No fighting on a large scale is reported.

The German tactics have hitherto exemplified the proverbs that lost opportunities are gone forever. Their repeated attempts to retake Eydtkuhnen argue a sound comprehension of the necessity of checking the Russian movement from Interburg on the way to Koenigsburg. thus flanking the whole German position. The German forces employed, The managers of the Paris theatres however, are always too weak, but almiddle, and two signs to indicate the are considering the advisability of re- together each successive attack becomes

According to official reports the whole of the first division of infantry and thirty-six guns vainly tried to attack threw overwhelming forces into that the Russian position at Eydtkuhnen.

The whole of the Second Austrian cavalry division made a similar attempt at a counter move on Vladmir Volinsk in Volpytria, and although they were supported by two battalions and two batteries the relatively weak garrison repelled them with heavy loss.

RUSSIA FULL OF ENERGY.

Deplorable Conditions Before War Forgotten, Writes Englishman,

relate a tithe of the amazing things that found the conditions of travel normal. have happened in Russia during the last cept for delays caused by ten days," says a letter to the Daily purpose of Chronicle written in St. Petersburg by an Englishman on August 12. It continues:

"Rusela has suddenly shone forth radiantly from out of the heavy clouds of failure and defeat that have hidden it for so many years.

"Rusela is full of moral energy. She lead to mask the German fortresses hear the forces opposing the Russians seem almost negligible in number. The Russians in tend to mask the German fortresses hear the forces opposing the Russians for the forces opposing the Russians seem almost negligible in number. The Russians in tend to mask the German fortresses hear the forces opposing the Russians are now mean than 1,000,000 Russians

"Russia is full of moral energy. She tend to mask the German fortresses has never displayed it with the same knoissberg with great armies which to vigor as now at any period of her history. Russia feels herself for once to be morally in the right.

plorable. The Poles, Finns and Jews were Russian side. The Russians expec embittered by the Government's policy alone to do wonders for the ar of oppression. Strikes were spreading. There were serious riots in St. Petersburg.

"Few Russians wanted to fight for the sake of Servia, but when it became clear that the Austrian move was only the problem to German was only the while when passable at all were of the sake of Servia. that the Austrian move was only the food. ently helpless and demoralized Russia, the forty cents each. The Sor burned and the process of voting gone ury bills exceeded £42,000,000 (\$210,- prelude to German attack on an appar-

"The drink shops were closed and all land are convinced that the Germans are went soberly and sternly, expecting no wrong.

of various nationalities, the Poles, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Russian Germans and, most striking of all, the Jews, stood up and declared that whatever they had suffered they would lay aside their grievances in this hour of great trial and fight side by side with the Russian

RUSSIAN SPIES IN BERLIN.

Big Railroad Bridge. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The Flushing correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that an Edinburgh physician who arrived there from Berlin told him that three Russian spies tried to blow bridge last week.

Boys with fixed bayonets are now guarding the bridge.

EAGER FOR WAR

Says Troops Moved in Few Hours.

many Without Food for a Long Time.

LONDON, Aug. 19 .- The Rev. Dr. Sam uel D. Mercer of the Western Theologica Seminary, Chicago, has reached here fro St. Petersburg, having travelled by way Finland, Sweden, Norway and the Nort Sea to Newcastle

"I was in St. Petersburg August ! whe Germany declared war on Russia, Dr. Mercer to-day, "and the effect on t population was electric. Enthusiasm f war blazed up spontaneously and al hearts, even of the dullest people, became animated. Somehow all the Russians seemed to feel that every English speak ing person was at one with them against their great military adversary. English men and Americans, wherever they ap peared on the streets, were caught by surging crowds and borne shoulder high however reluctant and embarrassed they

"Apparently the Russians had been pecting a dangerous development from the direction of Germany for a long tin One hears much of Russian disorganiza tion, but I saw none of it. Indeed I was astounded at the businesslike way i which the authorities acted. There wa no befuddlement. Within a few hour enormous bodies of troops were more to the frontier of Finland. Clearly Russians were apprehensive as situation in Finland and imme

Went Across Finland

"On August 10 I and three Americans travelled Everywhere the Russians were in and I was informed that all the cities were in the possession of Ru troops. We passed near the cit Heisingfors, which it was reported time ago had been blown up with mite, but we saw no evidence ev extraordinary movement of the popula-tion inland, such as must have happened had the populations of the southern Fig. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- "It is impossible to nish cities been driven out.

and frequent incursions of officers for the purpose of inspecting passports. "More than 1,000,000 Russians are now

Russia feels herself for once to be their march on Berlin. Gen. Rennenka "Russia's internal condition was de- the boldest and strongest leader

Long Without Food.

Buns were bought ently helpless and demoralized Russia, the forty cents each. The Sommerses crosselling changed in an instant.

"The general mobilization made all that was jammed with 1,100 pers.

When they reached London they for the pers.

many are as convinced that they are right

"The scenes of patriotism I witnessed and hard struggle.

"The Duma gave stirring expression to the nation's feeling. Representatives and 'Die Wacht am Rhein' profounds. moved even outsiders. The crowds were huge and noisy, but perfectly orderly and unlike similar assemblages in Belgium and France, where the nations were shaken by an indescribably patriotic passion.

GERMANS PUSH INTO RUSSIA.

Report Capture of Polish Town 4 Miles Beyond Border. LONDON, Aug. 19 .- Berlin advices say

that the German Government claims the occupation of Mlawa, in Russian Poland, just over the Prussian boundary and forty-six miles northeast of Plock This announcement is believed to indicate that a serious German advance toward Warsaw is being attempted.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE

London, Aug. 19.—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg via Rome says that a Russian advance guard consisting of several divisions has penetrated north-ern Bukovina, and is marching on Czer-

If you have been drinking IMPORTED MÜNCHENER try our

IMPERIAL BEER

On Draught or in Bottles at Any Dealer Brewers and Bottlers,

BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York.

present European war, in his opinion, will not last more than two or three

Spartan Mother.

communion a prayer to the Holy Ghost conclave, are prohibited to receive or nicipal offices at which official information received, and they at once proceed to propose the veto or to make it known that work of election, which is to be cardirectly or indirectly whether before the

veto or exclusive is likewise forbidden. The Cardinals of Holy Rome Church the conclave the Cardinals, wearing the all and several, both present and future

and usefully." Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN the beginning of the war.

The ballots, which are oblong, printed preme Pontiff my Most Reverend Lord, the front. prepared and distributed by the masters of ceremonies, who give two or three

The ballots are then mixed, by shaking the chalice several times, and after: £3.402.000 (\$17,010,000). There were number of Cardinals they are to be for periods covering six months. Treasthrough again. The counters then pub- | 000,000).

Election of the New Pope.

The second part of the constitution tion is null. The three forms of elections the election of the Roman tion are:

| Conclude and during it. The Cardinals are moreover to abstain from all pacts, and other officers when the election of the Roman tion are: By inspiration, when all the Cardi-be bound to give or not to give their are all safe. They are safe in the arms The formula of the oath to be taken the Cardinals is as follows:

The formula of the oath to be taken the Cardinals is as follows:

The formula of the oath to be taken the right of exercising which the Cardinals is as follows:

The formula of the oath to be taken the right of exercising which the Cardinals is as follows:

The formula of the oath to be taken the first mother replied, the first mother repli